

The Lacombe Guardian

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Red Cross Steamer Sunk by Mine

Dover, Nov. 17.—The hospital ship *Anglia*, with about three hundred wounded men on board in addition to the crew, nurses and attendants, bound from France to Dover, struck a mine in mid-channel today and sank in a very short time. Nearly 100 men, most of them seriously wounded and in their coats, lost their lives. The collier *Lusitania*, which was nearly at the time of the accident, immediately went to the assistance of the *Anglia*, and her boats had just been lowered when she also struck a mine and foundered. All of the crew were rescued. A patrol vessel succeeded in rescuing three hundred of the *Anglia's* passengers and crew, including some nurses. A number of bodies were recovered.

GERMANY TIRES OF WAR

New York, Nov. 10.—Horace Green, an American newspaper man in Berlin, writing to a newspaper here, reports that Germany is weary, very weary of the war.

"How long does America think the war will last?"

I said I did not know. This question of the duration of the war is the most frequent I have heard during the past two weeks. It is on everybody's lips; among shopkeepers, among the hear, among waiters, and among the middle, and particularly the lower class, among privates and non-commissioned officers, and occasionally even among officers of rank and reputation. A year ago the slogan was "Germany will win"; today the cry is everywhere, "How long will this last?"

He declares that the German people are dissatisfied with the Zeppelin attacks on London. I have been surprised at the frankness with which some of them have spoken of the spirit. German opinion in which the foreign office, on one side, backed by many professors and doctors, by the intellectual element—pitiless against the naval department. For some time back the former had doubted the value of the latter's submarine aerial policy, not so much on humanitarian grounds, but because it was considered that the damage inflicted on England was not worth the criticism evoked from neutrals.

As one of my informants put it:

"If we could wipe out all of London it would be worth while, in spite of getting into war with the United States. But killing 125 people and damaging Liverpool station is not enough. After each raid, however, an attack we have to face the criticism of American newspapers goaded by a clever English press campaign. And yet the American people scarcely hear of atrocities against Germany, such as the English-French raid over Stuttgart, where so many women and children were killed."

Mr. Green tells of a railway journey on a train with soldiers. "They discussed various subjects, and, occasionally, but rather quietly, the war. Last year, under similar circumstances, a carload of German travellers would have filled the air with vitriolic arguments, the rights of Germany, the treachery of England, the fact that Russia's mobilization started the war, that France would have ceded through Belgium if Germany had not, that the Fatherland was united to a man, who would fight till England's back was broken, and so forth and so on."

"A year ago such groups were hustling, bristling, full of life, and full of hate; today they are resigned, calm, tolerant. Since then I have listened to the crowds in restaurants, in the streets, and at the barracks at Spandau Hof. And I have talk-

ed to many individuals. They discuss the war. They no longer argue, quarrel and rave.

"Today Germany is like a feverish patient to whom the leech has been applied—the war maniac whose blood has been drained."

I worked for some time trying to get the proper figures of this blood letting.

I found the answer on the walls and corridors and written in the files of the war office just around the corner from the Neue Welle.

Here the casualty lists have been compiled up to anything—just drawing a vast October 2. By the newspapers, which are not much more than official bulletins, there is little said about the extent of losses,

and the war office neither calculates nor encourages their calculation.

In fact, copying and republishing the lists in German papers is strictly forbidden. But for the benefit of friends and relatives the names of individual dead, wounded, and missing are systematically and honestly posted every day during severe fighting.

The German casualties for the single week ending October 1 were 61,965!

In other words, 61,965 German citizens, more than 8,850 of whom have been killed, wounded or taken prisoner during that seven days of Russian warfare.

Since it takes a week or more to compile the reports from the front, these figures can have no connection with the recent great fight along the western front, while, during the renewed Eng-

lish-French offensive it is said the losses were three times greater than any similar period of the war.

The seven days from September 23 to 30, inclusive, were not a bad average of the last two months. I took the figures, because they were the latest and the most easily available. On each column were 120 names.

Thus: Johann Schmidt, Carl Brodiger, Rudolph Haesel, and

after each name, slightly wounded, or severely wounded, missing and dead. On September 30 there were 73 columns of names, making a total of 8,640 losses.

Of September 29 there were 60 columns, giving 7,200 names; and the losses for the other days of the week, figured in the same way, were as follows: September 28, 9,000; September 27, 8,625; September 26, no 1 is listed; September 25, 11,080; September 24, 8,810; September 23, 8,700.

By far the greatest number of losses were sustained by the Prussians. It is reported that the Prussians alone have lost more than two million men up to the date. In all cases the Prussian, Saxon, and Bavarian losses were grouped together. In certain instances companies, and even entire regiments were wiped out.

A random example is the 3rd company of the 63rd Prussian Reserve Infantry, which lost 246 men. A company's war foot-

ing is 250. Of these 84 were fallen (killed outright), 49 severely wounded, the remainder lightly wounded. Not a man was captured.

One of the first things you do nowadays in Berlin, after having your passport stamped at police headquarters and getting a bread ticket, (for every man, woman, and child is allowed to consume only so many grammes of flour per day) is to make the Von Hindenburg pilgrimage.

The huge wooden statue, which is almost the size of the Sphinx, is erected at the entrance of the Tiergarten, just past the Brandenburg gate. The circumference of the mantle is 10 yards; the face is two yards long, and the height of the figure and platform is 28 yards.

In warning Germans instead of kissing the pope's toe, one drives a

silver nail into his leg; for \$2.40, a silver nail into his sword, and for \$12 (all of which goes to the Red Cross) you may drive a golden rivet into the "Iron Man's" heart.

The figure stands stably with legs wide apart, hands folded firmly across the hilt of the sword, whose point is in the ground, immoveable and chair tilted high above the folds

of the great coat, and the passionless grey eyes staring down Victory Alley, past and above the statues of Germany's former warrior—Friedrich der Grosse and Friedrich Wilhelm and other German heroes celebrated for the art of killing men.

Almost any afternoon, or better yet, on a holiday, when there are two brass bands, in one of you may see the paying home; an elderly, quiet, sober, middle-class crowd, mostly clerks, who lists have been compiled up to anything—just drawing a vast

October 2. By the newspapers, contentment, and satisfaction

from being at the old man's feet—perhaps staring for a few minutes at the implacable face, reading the evening bulletins from

one of Germany's five fronts, or

eating their Schinken and bread

and waiting for the drum-major to lift his baton and play, for

the fourth consecutive time.

"Ere feste Burg ist unser Gott!"

Each new day that the Germans are driven back the crowd

goes out to thank Von Hindenburg; when the news is bad

they come to bemoan the slow

down of Von Hindenburg, and, if

Von Tirpitz, Mackensen, and

the rest of the German army,

from the proudest general to the

grimiest scoundrel, were swept off

the face of the map, the crowd

would nevertheless go out to the

statue and say:

"We've still got Von Hindenburg!"

You try to imagine a broad

way crowd spending at half a day

worshipping a Shafter or a Dewey, or even a Grant, but

over here you are inclined to

watch them, and after a while

you are drawn into the spirit of

the thing yourself. And so,

not because you are pro-Hindenburg, or pro-ally, or pro-anybody

—it's merely a case of doing as

the Romans do in Rome—you

pay your mark, get your nail

clipped, shave the scalding and drifts

down to boring machines.

These machines were worth from

\$400 to several thousand dollars

each, and it is estimated that

the value of the machinery was

several millions of dollars.

The burned shop was 250 feet

wide, 700 feet long, and four stories high. On these floors

2,250 men were employed in day

and night shifts. In the neighborhood of 800 men were at work when the fire started, and so rapidly did it spread that a

some employees had to make

their escape by means of ropes from the different floors.

From workmen it was learned that the fire started among oil

near the entrance to the plant,

and is used in the operation of

gun boring. There was only a

spark of fire at first when some

workmen started to put it out

by throwing on water. Then

followed a mighty flash and, up

leaped a flame as high as the

structure, which seemed at once

to envelop the whole of the big building.

The fire started on the south

side of the building and soon

ate its way through the structure on the north side. Floor

after floor, loaded with machinery, collapsed and fell to the

first floor, where it lay in jagged mass.

As far as is known, there was

no loss of life. The fire prob-

ably will burn all day.

Some heavy losers are many of

the employees, who lost all their tools, several having as much as

\$100 worth in the building.

Recently the burned building

was rebuilt and expanded and

equipped at a cost said to be

three million dollars. It was

given over to the manufacture of

guns of various calibre for the

United States, England, and her

allies, and some 800 of these

guns were in process of manu-

facture when the fire broke out.

The fire is said to have resulted

from a short circuit of electric wires, which ignited oil in

one of the smaller boring mills.

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THE BLACK DIAMOND OIL
WELL TAKE

Calgary, Friday, Nov. 12.—The story of the "salting" of the Black Diamond well was told for the first time in the police court yesterday afternoon by Roy Minnie, a fresh-faced youth of 20, who was fireman at the well, and who described in plain, matter-of-fact language how tins full of oil, gasoline, and distillate were dumped into the well on the morning of May 7, 1914; how water was poured in on top of these, and the mixture churned up and down by the drill, and then how a telephone message was sent into town, and how Ald. Fresze and Crandall were brought down post-haste by George E. Buck to view the well.

Not once, but twice, according to the witness, was the well "salted." The second occasion was shortly after the first, and was for the benefit of Ald. Crandall, then an official of the Black Diamond Oilfields, Ltd., who came down to measure the strike.

Minnie told his story in such a frank, convincing manner that it produced a great impression upon those who heard it. It was a dramatic tale and would make a corking good moving picture scenario. All that was needed was the camera man and the director to transfer the pictures to the films. All the auxiliary staff was there. The derrick in the grey of dawn. The compressor furnishing power in the "dope." The mud bath of automobiles with aldermen and newspaper reporters from town; the excitement in the city following the announcement of the strike.

Then there was the corroborative story told by Major Wm. Gillespie, who described how Mr. Buck gathered his office force together on the day before to outline a "scheme" which he had originated during the silent watches of the night, and who said that he had suspected that all was not well, and had made a dash for the basement, until the conference was over, but who had nevertheless, going up to Mr. Buck's garage, taken the tins of gasoline and oil, the car, and a dog, then, by devious ways, and in the dusk of evening, accompanied Buck to the well, where the stuff was placed in the derrick.

The whole thing was melodrama to a degree, and is an illuminating and thrilling chapter in the great oil excitement of last year.

Minnie, who says that he lives at Spring Creek, Okotoks, a few miles from Black Diamond, said that on the morning of May 7, Head Driller J. W. Hayes came to him where he was at work in the boiler-room, and told him that "there was to be a little stunt pulled off."

"I told him to mark me down as 'OK' I was out of it," the witness declared.

"He assured me that there would be no trouble, that Mr. Buck would make it quite alright, and would fix it up so that no one would know anything about it. It was to be all fine and dandy."

"What did he mean by that?" asked Assistant Crown Prosecutor Shaw.

"He gave me to understand that Mr. Tyrrell (the tool dresser) was going to salt the well."

The witness said that when he went to the derrick to put on his overalls he noticed several cans standing about. There were two cans of gasoline, one round can that apparently held about two gallons, coming to a peak, and one "polarine" can.

He said that they were not there the night before, and that he had no idea how they came there.

The witness' scruples were evidently quite overcome by this time, because the next proceeding was for himself, and Tyrrell, lowered the baler into the well until its mouth was on a level with the floor of the derrick. The baler was then filled with gasoline and oil, about half the stuff in the various cans being used up in the process.

"What was in the round can?" asked Mr. Shaw.

"It contained crude oil, stuff that is used for sheep dipping. It was a brownish color," replied Minnie.

The "polarine" can, he was told, contained distillate. The other two were filled with gasoline.

"We kicked over the engine and lowered the baler to the bottom," said the witness.

The baler filled with the mixture of "dope" was then "dumped" at the bottom of the hole. A bit of wood had been put in the valve, so that it would not close again after striking the bottom, so that the contents were emptied into the hole.

The witness estimated that the total quantity of "dope" used in the salting operation was about 10 gallons. After emptying the baler was pulled up again, filled with water and the water on top of the oil, "which happened after that?"

"Mr. Hayes came in and took the matter out of my hands. I went back to my own duties. Hayes did not come into the derrick until it was all done. After that tools were lowered and drilling started again."

The witness said that after the salting the tools were covered with oil. He had never, to the best of his knowledge, seen oil in the well before.

A little later a barrelful of mixed water and oil was brought up and emptied into the sluice box. Then another was dumped into a barrel. Hayes, Tyrell and the witness were present when this was done. The cans were taken back to the engine room and left there until the remaining oil and gas were used again on another occasion.

The following day, May 8, Alderman Freeze and Crandall and another man, who the witness understood to be a newspaper reporter, came out to the well with oil. He had never, to the best of his knowledge, seen oil in the well before.

The witness said that after the salting the tools were covered with oil. He had never, to the best of his knowledge, seen oil in the well before.

The second occasion on which the well was salted, according to the witness, was two or three days after the first. Hodson, the Black Diamond chauffeur came out in a hurry and met Driller Hayes, who went along with them. They returned shortly afterward and Hayes told the witness that Ald. Crandall was coming down to measure the well, and if the oil had all disappeared the stunt would have to be pulled off all over again.

Accordingly Tyrell and the witness proceeded to dump in the rest of the oil, in the same manner and using the same materials as before.

Shortly after the job was finished Ald. Crandall and Major Gillespie arrived and measured the well, using the sand line. Mr. Crandall checked the measurement, and the well was found to be 1500 feet deep.

The tools were brought up covered with oil and Ald. Crandall was present.

"Was he glad to see it?" asked Mr. Shaw.

"I couldn't say," answered the witness. "The baler was run down and brought up filled with the same substance it had on the first time."

After that incident the drilling proceeded as before.

"Did you ever discover oil again?"

"No sir."

"Was this delightful little scheme worked for any one else?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"Was the Duke of Connaught there?"

"No, it was not worked for him."

BUCK SENT UP TO HIGHER COURT

Calgary, Nov. 17.—Police Magistrate Davidson yesterday morning held George E. Buck, president of the Black Diamond Oil company for the higher court on the three charges of conspiracy respecting the alleged "salting" of the well last year.

Harold Hodson, Buck's chauffeur testified that, in response to inquiries by Buck, he had told him where crude oil could be purchased at 35 cents a gallon. He did not however get any oil himself.

On May 24, he said that Norman Fletcher took a gunny sack wrapped around something that looked like a four gallon can into the car, which then ran down to the well. At the well he saw Buck.

On another occasion, on Buck's instructions, he brought down a

AN APPEAL

During the next two or three weeks every farmer throughout the Lacombe District will be canvassed for a subscription to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The towns are all being canvassed now, and the committees will extend the work into the country districts within a few days. A little explanation in advance will make it possible for the farmers to give this important matter the earnest consideration that it deserves so that they may decide before they are called upon what their contributions ought to be.

This is not a charity appeal. It is a plain matter of duty that confronts every citizen of this country. No British subject can possibly escape his accepted responsibility to support the Empire to which he has sworn allegiance. The village and town people have responded more generously than any one dared to hope. It now remains for the farmers to show equal generosity and to appreciate the value of British institutions and British liberty.

The farmers are recognized as the most prosperous class of people in Canada today. Town and city people are burdened with taxes and their property has shrunk to a mere fraction of its former value. In spite of everything town and city folks have subscribed with a generosity that is both admirable and astonishing. If the farmers of the Lacombe constituency do their duty in the way that they can well afford to do it we shall exceed the amount which we set out to raise by a wide margin.

If they fail we may still reach the amount, but it will be raised almost entirely in the towns, and the wealthiest and most numerous class in our community will have failed in the supreme test. The farmers cannot afford to let this happen. They live far apart and, as winter is upon us, a thorough house-to-house canvass will be very difficult, but every farmer who desires to stand four square with his fellowmen and to discharge the most sacred duty that he has ever been asked to perform will wait not to be canvassed, but will volunteer his assistance to an extent that bears some relation to his prosperity and to the liberty and security of his fellowmen and the British flag.

Make no mistake. This is not the British flag. The eyes of every man in this country today are resting upon the shirkers wherever they are. The fund might be raised by taxation, but the system of voluntary contributions has been preferred. That system is on trial. Every man has the opportunity of proving his citizenship, and the man who is known to be prosperous and who crawls out, whether he lives in town or country, will find it difficult to retain the respect and confidence of his fellowmen.

bundle that looked like a similar one.

On still another occasion he conveyed verbal orders from Buck to the driller to "grease the sluice box."

A BIT OF GERMAN HUMOR

(New York World)

They need something to hearten them up a bit and excite their risibles in London, and so we respectfully suggest that the dispatch from the World's Berlin correspondent deserves a visit to the German fleet to widely distributed in England.

"Do you think the British fleet will ever come out?" is the question that everybody on board, "iron" coal passers to the highest officers," asked of the correspondent. The German fleet, it appears, is waiting for a challenge. Why does not Great Britain "throw the glove in the naval arena for Germany to pick up?"

The ships on which this delightful segment of German public opinion was found are as snug as bugs in a rug under the guns of Wilhelmshaven. They are protected by mainland fortifications, by mines in the sea, and by the outlying fortress of Heligoland. They are as secure a come-outters as a caverne, and designedly so.

Men of science have happened while these ships have held this comfortable berth. The British fleet has come out sufficiently to control the seven seas. Aside from a few sunburnees there is not a German ship afloat anywhere except in neutral harbors and in heavily protected German waters.

Men-of-war and merchantmen alike have disappeared, while British flags, commercial and naval, are seen as frequently as in peace in every ocean.

With nearly all its colonies in the hands of the enemy and its great high-sea fleet held helplessly a prisoner in its own harbors, Germany may fairly be asked what kind of comic opera challenge it is awaiting.

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY STORIES

And every story is a good one. They are entertaining, but that is not all you can say about them. You know there is hardly a periodical published that is not full of time-wasting stories, but not a single story in The Youth's Companion is a time waster. Take the stories of C. A. Stephens. It would be hard to pick out one from which you cannot learn something useful and yet entertaining.

Some of The Companion stories refresh your knowledge of geography; some tell you the mysteries of chemistry, some reveal the secrets of forestry and of general farming. They cover a wide range.

They are chosen with an eye to the possible likings of every member of a Companion family—stories of vigorous action and stirring adventure for boys, stories of college life and domestic vicissitudes for girls, stories that range all the way

from sheer drollery to deep seriousness for men and women. There are no stories quite like those in The Companion.

If you are not familiar with The Companion as it is today, let us send you sample copies and the Forecast for 1916.

New subscribers who send \$2.25 for 1916 will receive free a copy of

The Companion Home Calendar for 1916, in addition to all the remaining 1915 issues from the time the subscription is received.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

Boston, Mass.

New subscriptions received at this office.

addition 230 Bavarian, 280 Saxony, and 233 Wurttemberg lists have been published, along with the naval lists of 55. The Court further publishes a table giving the Prussian losses since the middle of July, from which it is seen that in the last three and a half months they lost 503,190 men from all causes

WILL NOT REPLY TO ALL CRITICISM

London, Nov. 11.—During the course of debate in the House of Commons today A. J. Balfour, first lord of the admiralty, laid down the principle that he would not reply to criticisms on the conduct of the war, on the ground that "all criticism of the conduct of the war must, until after the war is over, and indeed long after, be a matter almost impossible to deal with because the facts are not and cannot be known."

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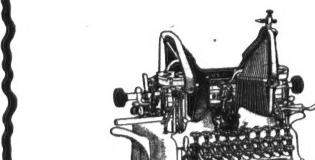
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Watch this space for further reasons.

F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe



From Warehouse to Your Table without the possibility of the slightest deterioration is ensured by this new wrapping in which

BLUE RIBBON TEA

is now packed and sold. The old lead packets filled the bill—but had several drawbacks. Every housewife knows them. Easily torn—liable to puncture and rust—only custom made them acceptable. The new "BLUE RIBBON" wrapper is a perfect packing for tea. Strong, clean, handy, dust-proof, impervious to moisture. In short—

A PERFECT WRAPPING FOR A PERFECT TEA

As before, a money-back guarantee goes with each packet. Ask your grocer.

**STRATHCONA HORSE
ACTING AS FLYING
COLUMN IN FRANCE**

London, Nov. 4.—A western Canadian, serving in the Strathcona's Horse, says: "There was some talk of our brigade being made up to a flying column, and there are certainly some flying columns set to operation. We are now moving about freely, touring this part of the continent in excellent style. Yesterday we went out on a working party and dug trenches all day. Happily we are rid for the moment of rats and mice. It is not pleasant to be awakened up at night by rats and mice running all over you."

"Just where we are on the Canadian line there was a lot of shelling going on Wednesday. We had a splendid spectacle of aeroplanes under shell fire. One of our machines seemed inevitably about to be overwhelmed. The Germans fired 16 shots, all seemingly at the same moment. One aeroplane appeared right in the middle of the fuselage, but it came through unharmed. We have also had trench incidents. One day recently two of our fellows were hit when between our own and the German trenches. One got back; but the other, Blake, of 'B' Squadron, was missing."

"Four different men went out for him; two got hit. The night before last, however, another search party found the body of Blake. He was badly hit. He had managed to crawl away from the spot where he fell. When the body was found it appeared he had taken off his coat and shirt, cut the sleeves up and dressed his own wounds. His body was only 40 yards from the German trenches. One German at least paid the price that night, for he was hit.

One day recently two of our fellows were hit when between our own and the German trenches. One got back; but the other, Blake, of 'B' Squadron, was missing."

A wounded Winnipegger, a captain in the 27th battalion, now in a London hospital, pays special tribute to the excellence of the hospital arrangements. He says: "From the time I was hit until I reached the hospital in London the kindly attention received on all hands made the greatest impression on me. The organization seems perfect, and the nurses are wonderful. I can not say too much in admiration of the way in which our boys are brought in."

**HUNS STRIP RUSSIAN
PEOPLE OF ALL
CLOTHING AND BOOTS**

Petrograd, Oct. 31.—The following official statement was given out by the Russian war office last night:

"There is nothing important to report on the whole front from the Gulf of Riga to the Pripyat."

"There were some operations by our light and heavy artillery in the districts of Jacobstadt and Dvinsk and against the village of Wirwintz west of Lake Obole."

"An attempt by the Germans to advance on the left bank of the Dvina, northeast of Jacobstadt, was easily repulsed. The Germans are stripping the population of clothing and boots, which they are sending to Vilna."

**KELLY BURNED ALL THE
PAPERS ON LAW COURTS**

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 7.—Early in October, apparently almost directly after the government appointed a commission to investigate the law courts contract, Maurice Kelly, son of Thos. Kelly, though not a member of the firm of Thomas Kelly & Sons, removed from the firm's office most of the documents relating to the connection of Thomas Kelly & Sons with the construction of the law courts. This was revealed today in the evidence before Commissioner Mathews of the Royal Commission. Roy L. Worthington, estimator for the Kelly firm. Some of the documents were burned and others were taken across the line.

Mr. Worthington said that he

was out of the city about the end of September, and when he returned he was told that the papers dealing with the law courts had been removed. Maurice Kelly later told him he had taken them and burned some and had taken others to Detroit, Mich. Maurice Kelly said further that he had taken the papers so that none would be found in the event of another search such as instituted by the Crown for papers relating to the parliament buildings contract.

"So far as Thomas Kelly & Sons are concerned it looks as though there were some reasons for the removal of these documents," said Mr. Pitblado. "Some cogent reason," agreed the commissioner.

Mr. Pitblado stated he had already sent for Maurice Kelly, who was in the city at noon, and that he would have him give evidence.

Further examination of Mr. Worthington revealed nothing of a spectacular nature.

**ASK GOVERNMENT TO,
DEAL MORE STRICTLY
WITH ARMY DESERTERS**

Ottawa, Nov. 5.—A resolution has been passed by the executive committee of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, recommending that the government take more drastic action in respect to the punishment of deserters, and that the officers commanding regiments and units now being mobilized be held responsible for the accuracy of casualty returns.

The national executive further passed a resolution advising all branches throughout Canada to refuse to render assistance to the regiments of soldiers when they could learn that these men previously belonged to a regiment from which they had deserted, or had been dismissed for cause other than unavoidable illness.

**THIS WOULD ASSIST
IN RECRUITING WORK**

London, Nov. 4.—The suggestion was made in the house of commons by Sir Alfred Mond that legislation be enacted to suspend during the war payment of rent, insurance premiums, interest on mortgages and similar obligations of men who join the army. Sir Alfred, whose suggestion was recognized with favor, said that these charges were like millstones around the necks of many men who, except for them, would be glad to enlist.

Premier Asquith said the government fully recognized the importance of the problem and promised to consider the suggestion carefully.

**VALOR OF CANADIANS
IMPRESSES PONTIFF**

London, Nov. 5.—Monsignor Burke, major and chaplain of the Canadian forces, now visiting in the United States, told Cardinal Manning Saturday: "He tells his representative that during his recent visit to Rome he was received by the Pope, who, while not expressing any view in favor of either group of belligerents, said he had read with the sincerest admiration of the chivalrous way in which the Canadians had fought in Flanders."

Lieutenant H. A. Pratt Pierce, Winnipeg, 27th battalion, is now visiting in London after his discharge from the hospital at Lincoln, where he was being suffered from slight gunshot wounds in the arm and back.

**GRENFELL TO GO TO
EUROPEAN FRONT**

Battle Creek, Mich., Nov. 5.—Dr. Wilfrid T. Grenfell, the Pastor of Labrador, who is here attending the medical missionary conference, announced today that he will soon leave with the Harvard units of Red Cross workers for active service in France. Dr. Grenfell will spend his mission year in furlough working in some French or British hospital. He spoke here today on his work in Labrador to a large audience of mission workers from all over the world.

**NELLIE McCLOUD ON
THE HAWKES CASE**

When Carrie Davis, in Toronto, was acquitted of the crime of murder, it marked an epoch in the extension of the unwritten law to women. Carrie Davis had undoubtedly killed the man, but the jury considered that she had good reason for so doing. She did it in defence of her honor.

Then came the case of the Smith-Bradley shooting at Peace River Crossing, where wounded affection and alienation of his wife was considered sufficient reason for one man's shooting of another. It was a popular verdict, too; an acquisitio of the lawyer's dramatic appeal, setting forth the divine rage of the injured husband, makes the appeal to humanity, and the general feeling was that Ralph Smith got what was coming to him.

Now comes the case of Mrs. Jennie Hawkes, who shot and killed her husband, who alienated her husband's affection. It seems from newspaper accounts, to have been a case of great aggravation. Mr. Hawkes brought his new love right into his home and paraded his affection for her before his wife's eyes, threatening her with immediate death if she objected. She had the constant insult of the hated woman's presence. She also overheard the plot to get rid of her, quietly and unobtrusively by putting her in an asylum, and also the settling aside of the other woman's husband, a general clean up of all obstacles.

She says she did not know what she was doing. Rage and jealousy took possession of her, and her hatred of the other woman drove her to commit the crime.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation of mercy, but the judge decided to act only on the verdict, and use his own judgment as to the mercy, so he condemned her to be hanged. What about that "divine romantic rage" which got Bradley safely through and furnished motive for his crime which exonerated him from blame? Why does it not come into the case of Jennie Hawkes?

If ever a human being had a reason for desperate action, surely she had. Her home was in tatters, her honor insulted openly, and without the slightest attempt to conceal it. There was no law to protect her, for a man may bring his mistress into his home, and so long as he does not show physical cruelty to his wife, she need not appeal to the law. Mental cruelty, outraged affection, or insult does not count. He has to bleed her nose or black her eyes before the law judges him guilty of an offence, although outraged affection, when suffered by a man, is recognized in the unwritten law as a sufficient motive for murder.

Jennie Hawkes took the law into her own hands. Mad with rage, she shot the woman who had broken her heart and violated her home, and the judge sees she did right.

The inference is that a woman has no recourse in a case of this kind. She must remember that she is her husband's chattel, and if he decides that he is tired of her and wants another, she must bow in submission. No doubt it has been her own fault, she should have made herself more attractive.

The unwritten law, according to this judge, does not apply to women and he proposes to make an example of Jennie Hawkes, and in this sentence of death he hands a grave and solemn warning to all married women to remember that they must not get notions in their heads that they have any exclusive right to their husband's affection, and the power to enforce it.

If a man wishes to withdraw his affection from his wife and let her to another woman, this judge, at least, has done his best to see that it can be done without any unpleasantness to the man of the second lady. He will not tolerate the wife making a row about it. She has to remember her place.

Now, it will be interesting to see whether the women of Canada will submit quietly to this ruling.

The judge has shown himself to be a chivalrous protector of his own sex. I wonder if there isn't a little bit of chivalry among women, too, that will show itself at this time.

I do not think Jennie Hawkes

should receive a pardon on the ground that she is a woman. If women commit crimes they should (and do) receive the full penalty, but as a human being she is entitled to a square deal. The man who caused the trouble, who violated his marriage vows, who broke her heart and caused a peaceful woman to become so enraged and enraged as to approximately \$900,000 an hour, or about thirty-six times \$25,000,000 interest charge on this, the only external debt of Great Britain. The estimated income of the British people from foreign and colonial investments is approximately \$1,500,000,000 in 1816 to \$12,000,000,000 in 1914, an eight-fold increase. On the basis of its present income, Great Britain could support, with no greater burden on the people than was successfully carried during the Napoleonic wars, a national debt of \$40,000,000,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent.

**DE MAUPASSANT
ON WAR**

One man who diagnosed war as it was, and was not afraid to express his mind was Guy de Maupassant, the brilliant, eccentric French writer of the last generation.

De Maupassant marvelled that people did not rise in rebellion against their government at the word "war." He quoted "a clever artist in such matters, a surprising genius, M. de Maupassant"—note that the name is that of a great German general, Gallicized, replacing the true address by some peace delegates: "War is holy and of divine institutions; it is one of the sacred laws of nature; it keeps alive in men all the great and noble sentiments, honor, disinterestedness, virtue, courage; in one word it prevents them from falling into the most hideous materialism."

Here we have the German doctrine of 1870, which 45 years does not seem to have changed. Let us read De Maupassant's answer to it.

"To collect a herd of some 500,000 men, march day and night without respite, to think nothing, learn, read nothing, of earthly happiness, to lay rot with dirt, lie down in mire, live like brutes in a continual pestilence, pillage towns, burn villages, ruin nations; then meeting another agglomeration of human flesh, rush upon it, shed lakes of blood, cover plains with pounded flesh, mingled with muddy and bloody earth; pile up heaps of slain; have arms and legs blown off, brains scattered without benefit to anyone, and perish at the corner of some field while your old parents, wife and children are dying of hunger; that is what is called not falling into the most hideous materialism!"

BRITAIN'S WEALTH

It is only since Britain came to America to borrow money that the word has begun to think of the enormous wealth of Great Britain.

The estimated wealth of the British people in 1914 was about \$500,000,000,000.

The debt which approximated \$100,000,000,000, including the present issue of \$500,000,000, represents less than 12 per cent. of the estimated present wealth of the British people, whereas the national debt in 1818 amounted to 30 per cent. of their estimated wealth at that time. Interest on this loan of \$500,000,000 equals only one-fifth of one per cent. of the total estimated income of the British people in 1914.

Since the establishment of the national debt of Great Britain two hundred years ago, it has been the policy of the British government to pay out of income, in times of peace, not only all ordinary expenses, but also extraordinary expenses, but also in the reduction of the public debt. At the close of the Napoleonic wars in 1816 the British government immediately went to work on the problem of reducing the debt, and, although in the course of the succeeding century additional debt was incurred in times of special emergencies, the government's policy resulted in reducing the debt 20 per cent. by 1914.

During the ten years ended March 31, 1914, the government reduced the public debt over \$430,000,000 out of ordinary income. Whereas interest on the national debt consumed 11 per cent. of the people's estimated income in 1816, in 1914 interest on the debt amounted to only three-quarters of one per cent. of the estimated income of the British people.

The amount of British capital annually invested abroad in real estate is estimated at \$800,000,000, and the total foreign and colonial investments are estimated at \$17,500,000,000, representing about 20 per cent. of the accumulated wealth of Great Britain. The estimated income of the British people from foreign and colonial investments is approximately \$1,500,000,000 in 1816 to \$12,000,000,000 in 1914, an eight-fold increase. On the basis of its present income, Great Britain could support, with no greater burden on the people than was successfully carried during the Napoleonic wars, a national debt of \$40,000,000,000 bearing interest at 5 per cent.

effect that the place became damp. Birds kept in such a house all winter will almost surely suffer from roup, and other ailments, while those more hardy birds which manage to avoid actual illness, will never do satisfactorily in the way of egg production.

The house is deep enough to prevent snow from blowing in on the roof, but it is best, in the opinion of the writer, to have this entire front out altogether and at all times. If, however, the house is not sufficiently deep for that, the next best contrivance is the curtain front. Ordinary cotton, or thin canvas, backed across the open front, or where in other circumstances the window would be, is all that is necessary.

If for any reason neither of these plans is practicable, adequate ventilation must be provided otherwise. A good large ventilator may be placed in the roof, the caging being packed with straw to prevent a draught, the consequences of which will be as disastrous as no ventilation at all.

To be healthy, vigorous, profit-making hens, the birds must be kept in houses giving room for plenty of exercise, admitting plenty of sunshine, any amount of pure fresh air, free from draughts, and dry. With proper feeding, and in such a house, the hens will take an everlasting delight in filling the egg-basket, even though the temperature be below zero.

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WHAT CAPTURE OF DARDANELLES WOULD MEAN TO CAUSE OF ALLIES

DESTROY GERMANY'S HOPE OF COLONIAL EMPIRE

Greater than any Colony Germany has Lost in the Great Part of Asia Minor where she had Intended to Build a Second Germany with the Assistance of Turkey

Writing in the New York Tribune, Mr. Frank J. Simonds says that the Constantinople is at least a great disappointment to all who had been looking forward to a significant colonial dream are at stake; the German place in the sun is being lost or won. The struggle goes on as far as its immediate strategic results are concerned, it is pretty generally understood. All men know, for instance, that Germany must pass the Dardanelles, and the narrow straits, and permit warships to appear before Constantinople, the way will be open for her to attack Russia. She will be compelled to reach its market; and it will be possible for Russia freely to import the munitions needed for the defense of her empire. So far as Germany's campaign is concerned, the fighting at the Dardanelles is of the most tremendous importance. It is important, because if Constantinople falls, Greece will be rendered a negligible quantity with the allies in Constantinople, and the friendly Turks, Turkey turned from Britain, ad, acquired of Germany's support, ceased to fear Russia.

It is important, because Turkey will be put out of the fighting. The whole strength of the Turks can be concentrated upon Germany and Austria.

But as Mr. Simonds points out, inasmuch as the war is, so far as Asia Minor is concerned, as will be the results of the fighting in the Gallipoli peninsula, where the British and French are with us, back to the wall, just as the point where he first entered Europe, more than five centuries ago, the military situation is still such that upon the battle depends Germany's dream of colonial empire. It is true that the British navy and British army have been compelled to grapple with Germany all her colonies. Her flag flies today nowhere but in Europe. But great France and other colonies have lost that great part of Asia Minor where she had intended building up a second Germany with the assistance of Turkey. It is true that she has not yet grasped the prize. If Constantinople falls, she can never grasp it. She will then be compelled to yield up her colonial European power with not a square mile of colonial empire.

It is only in the past fifty years that Germany has had the opportunity of acquiring colonies. By the time the German confederacy had been formed against Serbia, she had also looked abroad; she found that practically all the rich territories of the world had passed to some other power. Her expansion upon this continent was barred by the Monroe Doctrine, which she had never accepted, but

Thousands of Enemy Aliens in Canada

Government Census Shows 165,775 Persons of Foreign Birth

That there are 165,775 persons of enemy birth in Canada, including Germans, Austro-Hungarians and Turks, is indicated by a special report recently issued. The figures, which have been compiled from the last census return are of especial interest, as they show that there are now more real possessors of 2,601 foreign born Germans, Austrians and Turks over twenty years of age, while there are 669 German and other foreign born in Canada.

There are 121,430 Austro-Hungarians in the Dominion, this nation largely predominating among those of alien enemy birth.

There are 39,577 German born in Canada, while those who were born in Turkey or Syria. As regards subjects of allied countries, it may be pointed out that persons of French birth in Canada number 61,919; of Italian birth 34,739 and Russians 89,934. In view of the prominent role Bulgaria is playing in the war, it is of interest that the number of Canadian inhabitants of Bulgarian birth is fixed at 1,664, while that of its citizens in the Dominion.

A curious fact noted is that in the city of Westmount, one of all Canadian municipalities in the foreign born females exceed the males.

France and Neutral Nations

In October last year the Bulletin de l'Alliance Francaise was started for the special purpose of countering some of the German publications which were reaching a wide circulation in neutral countries. Ten thousand copies of the paper were circulated every fortnight, and a large amount of space in publication, and since that date the number has risen to 200,000 copies. They are sent chiefly to private persons, associations, and clubs, and are requested to be kept in touch with the French view of events. In November, the paper was brought to the notice of the French government, and ever since it has been necessary to publish it in Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Portuguese, Swedish, and English. Among the subscribers to the funds of the publication are President Poincaré, the Academy of Fine Arts, the University of National Sciences and many other public bodies and private individuals.

Erecting Wireless Tower in Far North

The naval service department received word that the men taken north on the schooner *Winnipeg* had completed the foundation work for the wireless station on Mansell Island, in the northeastern part of Hudson Bay, and that the tower would be built to house the largest gang who will erect the wireless stations at Fort Nelson and by the spring of 1917 will be in full operation. The tower will stand out of the bay. Another wireless station will also be erected on Hudson Bay.

An 18 inch torpedo, ordinarily containing about 138 pounds of gun cotton, larger torpedoes contain up to 200 pounds of the explosive.

Facts and Figures

To Promote Peace

Liqueur Traffic is the Enemy of Labor and a Burden to the Nation

People are slow to comprehend the enormous burden which rests on their shoulders in the liquor traffic. Some time ago I made the statement that cost five times as much to look after as to regulate. The liquor traffic receives from it. I also said that if the money used in the drink trade were used to give employment to eight times as many men as are now engaged in the manufacture of liquor, there would be no unemployment. That was easily done because I only stated what anyone can demonstrate mathematically for themselves. But the liquor traffic is a great evil. Everyone knows that there is a great expenditure of energy and loss that cannot be calculated. For instance, very few know that most of the great private charities that are to a great extent made necessary by the drink traffic are losing money. The loss of time, loss in bad debts etc., cannot be estimated. So that instead of being five times, it may possibly be twenty times.

Other places report a similar portion.

"Members of the Dauphin Lodge, Bradford, Pa., Directress Pennsylvania, have announced that caring for the victims of the liquor traffic in Philadelphia county, including the city of Philadelphia, costs the city \$1,000,000 a month, or twice as much as the revenue received from the city. The revenues of the city and county from the liquor traffic amount to \$4,310,000 while the two governments spend \$18,000,000 in partially remedying the damage caused by the drink."

Professor Longfellow of Washington, D.C., speaking at Atlantic City recently, said: "The liquor traffic is a revenue producing business, but it costs much to care for the criminals, paupers and orphans for which the saloon is responsible as the amount of the damage done to society is incalculable."

From a government report we find that the cost of the liquor traffic in the breweries and distilleries is

"...the submarine of which I speak are coming as sure as fate if the nations refuse to do it. If we don't make war, we never can get for ourselves the right to live. As soon as one nation has gone to perfect the other nations are going to turn about and make war."

"I believe that the greatest agency in bringing about peace is education. But if the time comes when they

will not, then war must be waged."

"The submarine of which I speak are coming as sure as fate if the nations refuse to do it. If we don't make war, we never can get for ourselves the right to live. As soon as one nation has gone to perfect the other nations are going to turn about and make war."

"They will immediately make our submarine of which I speak."

"There will be no gain in putting lions in ships that can't stand up against a terror of the deep that costs us."

"And, best of all, they will cost so little to make that it will hardly pay the people who now command war to go to war. The cost is so small that they will be forced to forget war and go into peaceful pursuits in order to make a living. When the profit in war is gone, war is dead for it will be greatly lessened."

Mr. Ford refused to disclose just

what he means by an engine he believes

to give the power he promised outside of the fact that it was a gasoline motor.

The Unsuccessful Farmer

Staking All On One Line of Production is Poor Business Policy

Censorship Humor

Many Strange Discoveries Are Made by the Censors

Colonial Curios and a Human Story of the Censorship of Letters written from the trenches are to some extent in recent London correspondence. The Manx letter writer, for example, composes word of \$60,000, which is left to her by the will of the clergyman's wife, the sum being paid in cash value of that extent, but it gets paid large or small in some coin quite as good as gold.

A small town brakeman added an elderly lady from a train, and she was so pleased by the kindness that she took her so about him. The manx letter writer, for example, Standard Oil magnate, and the young railroader was lifted from one place to another until he became an important man in business. A street railway conductor in Philadelphia won a notable promotion and an increase of 100 per cent. in pay who had power enough to employ the poor man who had helped him. A Philadelphia bank president says the sum of his minor employees brought to his bank a new deposit with \$100,000.

The rule of life is everywhere the same and women who do the same just a little bit better than is expected of them. Nobody pays anything, anything at all, for laundry or for hair or service.

"You may insult me, but don't insult a customer," said the head of a great business, an element of tact more than the unknown employer. So that \$60,000 reward for faithful serving is only notable in the case of his appreciation, not in the quality of it.

This Seems the Worst

Culmination of Inhumanity and stupidity

By what process reasoning can the Germans conceive that by waging powerless non-combatants by Zeppelin night attacks on cities they can conquer a spirited and brave foe?

Would it not be common sense to believe that such attacks would stir all the vital blood in the most sluggish veins of the human body? Would it prompt every Briton to rally to the defense of his children and women-kind, no matter how indifferent the Briton may be to the welfare of his country? To which the government of his country chose to embark?

On all the stupid as well as inhuman things the Germans have done during the past year the segue the worst.—New York Sun.

The Teutonic Head

The London Express, commenting upon Germany's recent statement, says: "A little English child is of more value than the whole black brood of that race of swine, and our rulers have had the audacity to say that the man who thus exerts himself."

Years may come to silver his hair, but he is still the master of his task.

The knowledge which is all the time accreted to the human mind is as nothing as the carpenter must have his tools.

That is why it is so easy to become a book number. Keeping abreast of the knowledge peculiar to one's occupation is hard work and constant study, but the carpenter does not do this.

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Right Prices**

Now is the time to do your buying. Every department is filled with new and up to date merchandise at the very lowest prices. You will need overshoes, rubbers, underwear, overcoats, shoes, a new suit, blankets and other winter goods.

Furs! Furs!!

We are showing a beautiful range of Furs, in Muffs and Stoles, such as mink, marmot and other different lines, at special prices.

Ladies' Rat Coats

We wish to draw your attention to our Rat Coats. These coats are well lined and good fitting, at special prices. Prices are from \$50. \$75. \$95.

GROCERY DEPT.....

Agent for
the New Idea
Patterns 10c



Half Price

20 Ladies' Coats, made of good heavy material, extra warm for cold weather, perfect fitting, a good variety of shades, on sale at half price.

Regular \$12.50 on sale	\$6.25
" 14.00 "	7.00
" 15.00 "	7.50
" 16.50 "	8.25
" 18.00 "	9.00
" 20.00 "	10.00
" 25.00 "	12.50

Ladies' Underwear

We have a complete range of the famous Watson' underwear, separate or combination, prices from 35c to \$3.50

Men's and Boys' Department

Although prices of all lines of men's and boy's clothing and furnishings have advanced, we still have a very complete stock at the old prices:

Men's Tweed Ulsters at	\$8.00 to \$18.00
Fancy Mackinaws at	6.50 to 10.00
Young Men's Overcoats at	6.50 to 12.00

are all extra good values.

Stanfield's Underwear in combination and separate garments at the same old prices:

Red Label	\$1.50
Blue Label	\$1.75

Combinations

Cheaper lines from \$1.00 per garment and all wool

We bought very heavily on rubber and felt footwear and our sizes are still unbroken.

If you expect to buy clothing you should take advantage of the present low prices, as prices must advance soon.

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

All Kinds of
Hockey Skates
in the
Hardware Dept.

Children who are old enough to Study are old enough to Wear Glasses

Many children in the critical period of school life, labor under disadvantages that a little care and attention could easily remove.

A dislike for books often originates in the extra effort to read them. Likewise often an appearance of stupidity and inattention may be due to eye strain.

Squint or cross eyes is usually the result of eye strain, which properly adjusted glasses usually cure. Three-quarters of the headaches come from the same cause, and will yield to the same remedy.

Whenever you feel uneasy in your spectacles don't hesitate to call and see us. Always glad to help you.

We are thoroughly equipped to accurately measure eye imperfections and to prescribe the proper corrections. We Guarantee Satisfaction.

"Five Feet Past the Entrance of the Royal Bank."

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. Nickerson will receive the first Tuesday in each month.

Mrs. D. Calder will receive on the first Tuesday of each month.

The skating rink will receive its first flooding of the season this week.

E. A. Kriese and family returned on Tuesday from an extended visit to their old home in the States.

The Methodist Sunday School purpose holding their Christmas Tree Entertainment on Thursday, December 23rd.

Mrs. A. R. Smith, of Spokane, is here for a two weeks' visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shearer.

The annual meeting of Lacombe Agricultural Society will be held in the town hall on Wednesday December 1, at 2 p.m.

Word comes from Clive that on Wednesday afternoon Dr. E. W. Gokee, V. S., formerly located at Lacombe, suicided by shooting himself through the head.

Special low prices for this month on colars, buggy whips, staves and suns. They must be closed out to make room - L. Peterka, opposite Titworth's furniture store.

Dr. Sharpe will address the Epworth League meeting at the Methodist Church next Monday evening on "The Home and Nation Building." All are made welcome.

The young daughter of Mr. Herb. Watt had the misfortune to break an arm on Monday. She was on her way to school and slipped on the sidewalk. She is getting along nicely.

While winding up his car at Rimley this week, Mr. Kenny had the misfortune to have his arm broken by back-fire. He had the injured member set, and is now progressing favorably.

James McCaig, of Edmonton, addressed a meeting of sheepmen in the Town Hall on Monday evening. His address was most interesting and instructive, and was greatly enjoyed by those present.

The Dixie Jubilee Singers will be at the Comet next Tuesday evening. Don't miss this musical treat, as this is the greatest colored concert company in the world, and is well-known to Lacombe audiences.

The dance given in the Comet theatre by the ladies of Lacombe Women's Institute, in aid of the Red Cross fund, was a very enjoyable affair. There were forty-five couples in attendance, and while the expense would be considerable, yet it will net the fund several dollars.

The collectors in town for the Patriotic Society have completed their work, and we are pleased to say they have overreached the mark set for the town. With few exceptions everyone responded to the extent of their ability. The exceptions are well known to our citizens, and will be remembered.

Unable to withstand the call of the Empire any longer, W. A. Shields, manager of the Merchants' Bank, here, has applied for and received leave-of-absence until the end of the war, and has volunteered for active ser-

RED CROSS NOTES

The Red Cross Society hereby acknowledges the sum of \$5.50 from the Ladies Aid of Fairview; also \$6.60 from the sale of Red Cross buttons, both amounts being handed in by Mrs. Flewwelling.

Mrs. Tett has received acknowledgement from Miss Pinkerton, Hon. Secretary of the Alberta Provincial Branch of the Red Cross Society, Calgary, of the sum of \$100 from the Lacombe Branch.

Mrs. Day represented the Lacombe Branch at the annual

meeting of the Red Cross Society in Calgary. She very kindly paid all her own expenses and saved the Society that outlay.

A bale of goods was sent to Calgary by the local Red Cross Society on Nov. 8th, and contained literature, 5 feather pillows, 22 pairs socks, 1 muffler, and 2 pillow cases.

DIXIE JUBILEE CONCERT COMPANY

The above Company, the best aggregation of colored talent in the world, will give an entertainment in the Comet Theatre on Tuesday evening next, Nov.

23rd. This company has been in Lacombe on several occasions, and never failed to draw good houses.

MARRIED

MUZZY-STAROSZIH.—At the Methodist Parsonage, on Friday, Nov. 12, by the Rev. E. T. Scragg, Charles Edward Muzy, of Lorain, Sask., to Emma Staroszih, of La Vesta, Alta.

TENNIS-JEGLUM.—At Lacombe on Wednesday, Nov. 10th, by the Rev. M. White, B.D., Leo Howard, of Hardisty, to Miss Blanche Irene Jeglum, of Clive.

New Goods Now in Stock



Men's and Boys' Shoes

Rubbers and Overshoes

Felt Shoes

Sheepskin Shoes

Moose Moccasins

Oil Tan Moccasins

Men's Leather Leggings

Winter Mitts and

Gloves for Men and Boys

Prices Low

Denike & Bulger

Jewelers and Optometrists

LAOCOMBE ALBERTA

L. PETERKA

Opposite Titworth's Furniture Store Lacombe